

(b) *Transfer in bond.* When a consignor proprietor transfers wine treated with activated carbon or other decolorizing material to a consignee proprietor, the consignor proprietor shall record on the shipping record:

(1) The amount of wine which has been treated under the provisions of this section; and

(2) The quantity of decolorizing material used in treating the wine, including the juice from which the wine was produced, before its transfer. The consignee proprietor may further treat the wine with decolorizing material as long as the consignee proprietor has a copy of the shipping record and complies with the requirements of this section.

(c) *Incorporation by reference.* The "Official Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists" (AOAC Method 11.003-11.004; 13th Edition 1980) is incorporated by reference in this part. This incorporation by reference was approved by the Director of the Federal Register, and is available for inspection at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW., suite 700, Washington, DC. The publication is available from the Association of Official Analytical Chemists, 11 North 19th Street, Suite 210, Arlington, Virginia 22209. (Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1383, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5382))

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**§ 24.242 Authority to use greater quantities of decolorizing material in juice or wine.**

(a) *Proprietor's notice.* If the proprietor desires to remove color from juice prior to fermentation or if color in excess of that normally present in wine develops during the production or storage of a particular lot or lots, and if the proprietor desires to use activated carbon in excess of twenty-five pounds per 1,000 gallons (3.0 grams per liter) of juice or wine to remove this color, the proprietor, prior to starting the treatment, shall submit to the appropriate ATF officer a written notice for each lot of juice or wine to be treated for decolorization. The written notice will state

(1) The reason for the treatment;

(2) The volume, kind, and type of juice or wine to be treated;

(3) The kind and quantity of decolorizing material to be used; and,

(4) The length of time the decolorizing material is in contact with the juice or wine.

(b) *Action by the appropriate ATF officer on proprietor's notice.* Upon receipt of the proprietor's notice, the appropriate ATF officer may require the proprietor to submit samples representative of the lot of juice or wine for examination by the ATF laboratory.

(c) *Samples and chemical analysis—*(1) *Samples.* If the appropriate ATF officer requires samples under paragraph (b) of this section, the proprietor shall prepare samples representative of the lot of juice or wine for examination. The samples will consist of:

(i) The juice or wine before treatment with decolorizing material,

(ii) The juice or wine after treatment with decolorizing material, and

(iii) The decolorizing material used.

(2) *Chemical analysis.* If the ATF chemical analyses of the samples shows that the proposed treatment would remove only color and will not remove the vinous characteristics of the wine, the appropriate ATF officer will return an approved copy of the proprietor's written notice. If the ATF chemical analysis shows that the proposed treatment is not acceptable, the appropriate ATF officer will send the proprietor a letter stating the reason(s) for disallowing the proposed treatment. (Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1383, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5382))

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[T.D. ATF-299, 55 FR 24989, June 19, 1990, as amended by T.D. ATF-409, 64 FR 13683, Mar. 22, 1999]

**§ 24.243 Filtering aids.**

Inert fibers, pulps, earths, or similar materials, may be used as filtering aids in the cellar treatment and finishing of wine. Agar-agar, carrageenan, cellulose, and diatomaceous earth are commonly employed inert filtering and clarifying aids. In general, there is no limitation on the use of inert materials and no records need be maintained concerning their use. However, if the inert